

Government Finds
Mass Prosperity
Is Non-ExistentMillions Throughout Country Are
Receiving Less Than The
Minimum Standard

WASHINGTON—"There are large numbers of common laborers in this country whose earnings, under the best of conditions, are far below the requirements of healthful living and good citizenship," says the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Labor Bulletin quotes statistics to show that the 1926 average for 200,000 railroad laborers was the lowest, with \$17 a week. The lumber industry ranks next lowest, the national average being \$17.17, and for the lowest paid district, \$10.48. In bituminous mining, owing to the irregularity of operation, over which the individual worker has no control, the national weekly average was \$21.78 for inside laborers and \$23.58 for outside laborers. The lowest district average was \$10.34.

Only in the case of anthracite coal mining, foundries and motor vehicle manufacture did the weekly earnings for all districts average more than \$25 per week, and even in the second and third of these industries the average earnings in the lowest-paid districts were well below \$25, being, in one, as low as \$14.37 in the case of foundries.

Moreover, it is to be emphasized that in the case of all the manufacturing industries listed, the earnings reported are full-time earnings and thus in excess of the actual earnings.

Full-time earnings can only be obtained by those who are so fortunate as to be working for an establishment which operates full time and who loses no time from sickness, accident or other misfortunes.

The figures here presented, continue the Monthly Labor Bulletin, indicate clearly that there are groups of laborers in many industries who are receiving very inadequate wages. This is evident even though the difficulty is recognized of determining just what is an adequate living wage. Any one with experience of life and of present day cost of living must recognize that many, and probably most, of the men included in the surveys here referred to were not sufficient for the maintenance of a family at a wholesome standard of living."

Wages Slump And
Hours Lengthen in
Textile IndustriesGovernment Reports Also Reveal
Outrageous Wages to Women
And Southern Labor

Prosperity is cracking in one of our basic manufacturing industries—the textile industry. Wages are going down and hours of labor are going up, despite the capitalistic boasting that capitalism is solving the labor problem in America by giving constantly higher wages and shorter hours; despite organization efforts of the trade unions, despite the constantly increasing product of the worker due to machinery, and despite the constantly swelling profits and dividends of the owning class. These facts are disclosed by two bulletins just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the woollen and worsted industry the average employee worked an hour and a half per week longer in 1926 than in 1920, and received \$6 per week less pay. In the cotton goods manufacturing industry the average employee worked an hour and a half per week longer in 1926 than in 1920, and got \$7 per week less pay.

That is prosperity as it is spelled in the textile towns of our highly protected land of the free.

The summarized tables as given in the two bulletins are as follows:

Woolen and Worsted Industry

Year	Full time hours per week	Average full time earnings per week
1920	48.3	\$30.83
1922	48.8	23.13
1924	49.1	26.17
1926	49.3	24.21

Cotton Goods Manufacturing Industry

Year	Full time hours per week	Average full time earnings per week
1920	51.8	\$24.86
1922	52.8	17.42
1924	53.0	19.72
1926	53.3	17.48

The curve of wages in the two industries is almost identical. Both reached their peak in 1920, dropped to a ghastly level in 1922, struggled back a little of the way in 1924, and slumped despairingly in 1926.

But, wretched as are the full-time wages given in the table, they do not tell the whole story. Those figures represent the amount that the employee would earn if he worked every hour of the weekly schedule. What he—or she—actually earns is a good deal less.

Actual Earnings Per Week

The government bulletins do not figure the difference between actual and theoretical earnings for the entire industries, but they give it by category.

(Continued on page 2)

DEADLY PARALLEL—DOLLARS
VS. MEN IN UNITED STATESInvestment Value
of American Dollar

The Wall Street Journal has compiled some interesting facts on the subject of the General Motors company.

If a man had bought 100 shares

of General Motors common stock in 1908, at the par value of \$100 per share, his total investment

would have been \$10,000.

If he had simply held tight to those shares, without making any further investments, he would now have 5,047 shares, worth \$1,165,000 in the market, and in the meantime he would have received \$265,000 in dividends.

If he had exercised the right of

forced him of buying stock on favorable terms, his investment by this time would amount to \$99,500.

Of course, he could have paid this out of the dividends. If he

would have now 7,269 shares, worth \$2,028,000, and he would have collected \$350,000 in cash dividends.

This illustrates the tremendous "earning" power American capitalism at its peaks has given to dollars, or to mere ownership of invested dollars. **THUS BY INVESTMENT AND RE-INVESTMENT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO FORCE A TRIBUTE OF \$2,358,000 FROM \$10,000 INVESTED DOLLARS IN NINETEEN YEARS!**Every dollar thus invested and manipulated would extract from productive labor twelve and a half times its own value. **EVERY YEAR FOR NINETEEN YEARS!**

What This Means

The above parallel represents American capitalism at its highest present point of development in THE EXTRACTION OF PROFITS FOR MERE OWNERSHIP. The General Motors is an exceptional example of the smooth perfection of the triple game of monopoly, dividend drawing and stock dividend looting, but it represents a condition toward which corporations generally are more or less tending. The whole trust system is being built up to the end of perfecting the process of extracting profits at this wholesale scale. The number of trusts and combines that will be able to do something resembling what General Motors is now doing will constantly increase.

The blind tendency of capitalism is toward DIVERTING ALL INCOME TO MERE OWNERSHIP OR INVESTMENT AND AWAY FROM PRODUCTIVE OR CREATIVE LABOR. Since such a goal is not possible—since it is in very nature destructive of productive effort, and therefore self-destructive, capitalism continues to restructure the seeds of its own death. SOMEWHERE IN THIS BLIND PROCESS OF GOBBLING ALL INCOME FOR THE MERE INVESTING OWNER AND TAKING IT ALL AWAY FROM THE PRODUCTIVE WORKER, THERE IS A BREAKING POINT.

But capitalism cannot stop short of this breaking point. It is driven toward its impossible goal by irresistible economic forces. The appearance on the horizon of such economic Molochs as General Motors is the signal of the approaching end of the capitalist system.

Socialism must of necessity succeed the present monstrous system, because Socialism is based upon the following principle: **NO INCOME TO MERE OWNERSHIP: ALL INCOME TO CREATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE EFFORT.**Iceland Close
To Socialism

Oslo, Norway, Aug. 27.—Following the recent general election the conservative government in Iceland has given way to an agrarian cabinet. As this government relies on the socialist for its existence, several socialist measures are expected, including state trade and nationalization of the fisheries.

In order to convey to Appeal readers some idea of the swift ascent to the very threshold of power of the Iceland Socialists, we reprint the following extract from an article in a recent issue of International Information, bulletin of the Labor and Socialist Internationals:

"Since 1918 the Party has taken part in all elections, and now has 2 parliamentary representatives, one in the Lower House, consisting of 28 members, and one in the Upper House, which has 14. The last elections in 1923 showed that relatively the Labor Party has made greater progress than any other Party. It obtained 7,000 votes out of about 40,000 and accordingly would be entitled to a considerably greater representation. The anomaly is due to the unfortunate distribution of the constituencies, among which the agriculture districts elect proportionately more members than the urban districts. Moreover the minimum voting age is 35. A by-election in the autumn of 1925 maintained its seat in the capital, which has 14. The last elections in 1923 showed that relatively the Labor Party has made greater progress than any other Party. It obtained 7,000 votes out of about 40,000 and accordingly would be entitled to a considerably greater representation. 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WALLS AND BARS Arousing Nation-Wide Interest

The American Appeal is overwhelmed by a rising flood of praise for Debs' great book, WALLS AND BARS. From Socialists, from friends and sympathizers, from capitalist papers of political complexion, comes a chorus of almost universal praise from those who have read or reviewed the book.

With this rising tide of praise comes a rising tide of orders from individuals, from organizations, and from the Appeal Army workers for the book as a momento and prize. The two most encouraging signs is the increasing orders from Socialist organizations and the steadily increasing activity of the Army of prize winners.

Here is the Prize Winners list for the week ending Sept. 3, 1927. Some of these orders were accompanied by six month subscription lists that bowled the Appeal staff over. Every one of these prize winners received a copy of WALLS AND BARS free with a special Socialist Party stamp on the fly leaf signed by the Secretary stating that this book was won by the owners by faithful service for the Cause. All prize books contain this stamp. Many of the prize winners have come back for a second prize. The stamps are put in loosely so that they can be removed in cases like this. Here are the Prize Winners for the week:

W. A. Jackson, Calexico, Calif. \$10.00 cards, bundles and donation.
August Solo, East Port Chester, N. Y. \$5.00 bundle.
Mrs. James B. Miller, Terre Haute, Ind. for Local Debs. \$5.00 bundles.
Perry Eagle, Newton, Iowa. \$5.00 sub.
J. Kane, Chicago. \$5.00 sub and donation.
W. W. Whalen, Buffalo, Okla. \$5.00 sub and cards
W. H. Pitt, Acampo, Calif. \$5.00 bundles.

J. A. Manson, Watertown, N. Y. \$5.00 bundles.
Chas. H. Kingston, Spooner, Wis. \$5.00 sub.
Joseph Anderegg, Merced, Calif. \$5.00 sub and donation.
Martha Choshore, Perryopolis, Pa. \$5.00 sub.

W. E. Marsh, Naramata, B. C., Canada. \$5.00 cards.
Dr. C. Wirth, Davenport, Iowa. \$5.00 cards.
W. W. Buckner, Hanford, Calif. \$5.00 sub and cards.

Mrs. Pauline Meiningher, Erie, Pa. \$5.00 sub and donation.
A. H. Eager, Red Bluff, Calif. \$5.00 sub and bundles.

Albert Schmitz, Louisville, Ky. \$5.00 cards.
H. R. Edward, Chico, Calif. \$5.00 cards and bundles.

Charles S. Bernstein, Baltimore, Md. \$5.00 sub.

Here are a few of the many letters of appreciation of WALLS AND BARS from friends and comrades:

JOSEPH E. COHEN, PHILADELPHIA.—Walls and Bars arrived. It is Gene Debs at his very best. Never was that incomparable, noble spirit of his, in all his long and splendid career of unflinching service to humanity, put to finer purpose than his description of the cruelty and barbarism of prison life and its need for complete change. Without a doubt his work will go far toward making the walls and bars of this iniquity crumble away.

I am writing the local to push its sale. Enclosed check is for the Appeal fund.

MRS. KATHERINE M. DEBS, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—I have received the book and I want to say how pleased and delighted I am with it. Its make-up and entire appearance is all that could be desired. I am enclosing a list of names of those to whom I wish you would send copies of the book.

MRS. JAMES B. MILLER, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—I received WALLS AND BARS which I prize above all other books. After pay day I think I will be able to send for \$15 worth and will sell it.

S. A. WANBERG, MIDVALE, UTAH.—I note that WALLS AND BARS is ready to be distributed. Enclosed is \$1.50 for the book. I know it is worth reading and I wish to see and enjoy the wonderful contents and have in my possession a dear remembrance of Eugene Victor Debs and his tireless work for our glorious Cause of Socialists.

Among the organizations that ordered WALLS AND BARS during the week were: Local Baltimore voted to take 100 and sent in check for first ten. Jewish branch of New York voted to take 100 and has sent in its first order. The state organization of Connecticut has sold its first bunch and is getting ready to order more.

Almost uniform praise comes from the liberal and capitalist press for WALLS AND BARS. In that reviews there is often disagreement with Debs' views and conclusions, which is to be expected, but the large majority of these reviews praise the style and contents of the book and pronounce it a most interesting and important work.

Out of many newspaper reviews that have found their way to the American Appeal, we select the following one to reprint, because it is a tribute

from the heart of one of America's leading military centers to America's greatest champion of peace and justice. We reproduce headlines and all just as they appeared in the Evening Capital, Annapolis.

Remarkable Book By Eugene Victor Debs

A number of interesting books have recently been donated to the Public Library. One of the most striking is called "Walls and Bars." It is a graphic account of prison life as told by the late Eugene Victor Debs. He spent over two years in a Federal Penitentiary, and thus obtained inside information regarding prison management and mismanagement. Devoting his time and efforts, as far as prison regulations would permit, to cheering and uplifting the inmates, he won their hearts. Applying love, instead of club, he awoke again the human spirit which had been crushed by misfortune and cruelty. A heartfelt token of appreciation was significantly expressed by one prisoner in these words: "There is as much difference between Mister Debs and the rest of the people in this place, as there is between mud and ice cream."

A Christmas celebration and feast was held, at which Debs presided. The spirit of fellowship was as cordial there as in any home or church, as they celebrated the natal day of the "Man who was born in a stable." Mr. Debs, commenting on this occasion, said, "It may be a fancy, but I somehow felt that Jesus Christ was in prison that night."

The author of this remarkable book believes that "the time will come when the prison, as we now it, will disappear, and the hospital and asylum

and farm will take its place. In that day we shall succeed in taking the jail out of man as well as taking man out of jail."

He blames the present economic system for the abounding injustices perpetrated against prison inmates and other victims of official cruelty. And again, he reminds us that "Isaiah saw in prophetic vision a time when nations shall war no more—when swords shall be transformed into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks. The fulfillment of this prophecy only awaits an era when love and labor in holy alliance shall solve the economic problem."

Again we call attention to the various way you may get this wonderful book.

1—THE BEST WAY—Send in \$5 or more worth of subscriptions for the American Appeal, or buy \$5 worth of subscription cards and sell them and get your money back, or contribute \$5 toward the extent of the circulation of the American Appeal, and get a copy of WALLS AND BARS free. All such copies are inscribed with a special message of acknowledgement of service by the Socialist Party.

2—Buy the book for yourself for \$1.50.

3—Buy the book at agent's rate—\$1.00 per copy—and sell it at the regular retail rate—\$1.50, and keep the 50 cents for your trouble. W. R. Augst, Illinois Socialist State Secretary, has sold over 300 copies already and has turned the proceeds—over \$150—into the state party treasury. Handling WALLS AND BARS on the basis of a splendid proposition for local and state organizations and for comrades out of work on wages to supplement their regular income. Most Socialists and sympathizers, progressive trade unionists and real liberals will buy, if asked.

Socialist Party News

Party Activity

Ohio

Cleveland

A big meeting has been arranged for Cleveland, Ohio, for September 11, Sunday at 4:30 P. M. at 14711 Lake Shore Blvd., formerly May Co. summer home. Take Euclid Beach Car and get off at 14th Street.

We are ready to predict that this gathering of Socialists will be one of the best meetings held in Cleveland for a long time. It will be a gathering of comrades and plans will be discussed to support the Socialist movement and the American Appeal. William H. Henry, National Secretary of the Socialist Party and Business Manager of the American Appeal will be present to discuss Party matters and explain the situation confronting the Socialist Party for the 1928 campaign. Judging from the round-up for the wonderful meeting at Detroit recently we feel most confident that Cleveland comrades will all be on hand and bring their friends.

Pennsylvania

Comrade Darlington Hoopes, State Secretary of Pennsylvania, has pointed out in a communication to his organization that they did not show the activity they should during recent months. He urges greater activity. He calls their attention to the fact that they should be busy circulating nomination papers. Readers of the American Appeal, not members of the Socialist Party should get in touch with the State Secretary of that state and become members of the Party and cooperate. The address of the State Office is 413 Swede St., Norristown, Pa.

Missouri

St. Louis

The comrades of St. Louis are making arrangements for a meeting similar to the Detroit and Cleveland roundup, where plans for Party work and Appeal support will be taken up. We fully expect a fine crowd of comrades in the city on the Mississippi. Next week's issue of the Appeal will tell where the meeting will be held, but the date is September 16th.

Illinois

William R. Snow, State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Illinois and organizer for Cook County and Chicago, is putting in his time principally selling a large number of the Debs book "WALLS AND BARS." Profit from the book goes to the Party organization.

On this coming Friday night there will be a banquet given in the honor of Miss Frances Lowrie by Y. P. S. L. and other comrades of the Socialist Party. The banquet will be held Friday evening, September 9, at 7:30, at Koppel's Restaurant, 2752 W. Division St., Chicago. Comrade Lowrie is preparing to make a tour of several old countries, but her principal mission is to study in Berlin and Vienna universities. The cost per plate is \$1.00. Chicago Socialists please take note.

Indiana

Indiana Socialists are not as active as they should be and not so much as they were some time ago

but a new local is being formed at Gary, Ind., by one of our old comrades who previously lived at Muncie, by the name of Hazel Marie Bond. The National Office is cooperating with this young comrade and we expect a Socialist organization there shortly.

Michigan

Detroit

A rousing, enthusiastic meeting of Socialists at Detroit was held on September 2. The arrangements were made by the members of the Jewish Socialist Branch. There was a large turn-out of comrades, not only of the Jewish branch but members of the Jugo-Slav organization and a goodly number of English speaking Socialists. They were all provided with a fine lunch, fruits, cakes and soft drinks, and then listened to a speech by Executive Secretary Henry. It was one of the best gatherings of Socialists for Detroit in a long time.

There was much enthusiasm shown by every one present. An explanation was given of the Party situation and especially the American Appeal, which is the official organ of the Socialist Party and those present contributed the sum of \$200.00. They also purchased a large number of the new book "WALLS AND BARS."

A new English branch of the Socialist Party was started at this meeting and comrades expect a local to be formed within a week. The Jewish comrade made plans for the round-up and are arranging for an open forum meeting and other propaganda work.

They tell us that Michigan will be on the map and judging from the enthusiasm shown at this meeting, we believe they are right. As far as the National Secretary is concerned, he felt that the meeting was not only a success, but he enjoyed himself very much, and the unusual fine spirit of comradeship displayed by the Detroit Socialists. He cannot praise the Jewish branch more than it deserves in its excellent cooperation to assist not only the National Organization, but its side pal, the American Appeal.

Debs Memorial Meetings for October 20th

The National Organization calls upon the locals, branches and members at large to arrange and carry out big memorial meetings on or near the date of October 20th. This will be the first anniversary of the death of our beloved Comrade Gene Debs, and it is expected that every local and branch of the Socialist Party will arrange a meeting on or near that date. In cities where there is more than one branch organization of the Party, a meeting should be held by the cooperation of others. Where there is only one organization, whether it be local or branch, memorial meetings should be held. In places where there is no organization, individual comrades should play their part by getting new members and gathering subscriptions to the American Appeal and doing such other work as will be a credit to the man we commemorate on that date.

At all of the meetings the comrades should see to it that an active committee is on the job. Application blanks for membership to the Party should be on hand, and members secured. Lists for subscriptions to the American Appeal should be circulated to have to find a way to gag this noisy advocate of public ownership.

Collection should be taken for the support of the National, State and Local organizations as well as the American Appeal. Our comrades should also realize that November 5th is the birthday of Comrade Debs. It is just 16 days from the date of October 20 to November 5th. This 16 days should be a period of unusual activity in every way possible to strengthen the Party and the American Appeal as well as other Socialist publications. Make these 16 days red letter days. Literature should be on hand for all the meetings and the new Debs book should be ordered in quantities.

Charity Should Begin At Home

Frederick A. Schwarting

(Socialist State Secretary, New Jersey)

This is an old saying, but in many cases it is not a fact, a good many of us mortals want to let the other fellow know what a good philanthropist we are by donating to all known charities, but in doing so we, in a good many cases, totally neglect our own.

There has been large headlines in the newspapers of Herbert Hoover, acting as agent for the United States in extending to Russia vast supplies of foodstuffs, but at the present time you do not hear about Herbert Hoover, as a Cabinet Officer, making a demand upon the President to call congress into a special session, to pass legislation to relieve the Mississippi flood sufferers. His action with Russia was political dope for the people of other nations to swallow, of just what a good fellow the United States was.

And what can be said about Hoover and many others can be said about a good deal of Socialists. At the present time we have drives for funds for the National Office, American Appeal, Debs Memorial Fund, and many states are looking for funds to keep an organizer in the field. But these are set aside and a drive is made to support a Socialist newspaper or other enterprises in a foreign land.

It is without a doubt that some of the foreign papers, etc., are in need of funds, but why set aside completely our own enterprises and send all funds that can be raised to a foreign land? Just why are orders issued to set aside our own drives and make a drive to support a foreign paper and let our own wait?

It must be remembered that the Financial and Manufacturing Empires of the United States are the strongest in the world. That the American population, cosmopolitan as it is, is a difficult problem to organize. That the American working-man and woman has worse working conditions than their fellow workers in Europe. That the average American thinks himself above a working-class political organization, when he gets a dollar in his pocket.

We have as many Henry Dubbs here in the U. S. as there are in Europe or elsewhere, and funds are needed right here for organization and propaganda work. CHARITY REGINS AT HOME. LET'S HAVE SOME OF IT.

In 1926 the Panama Canal, owned and operated by the government, made an operating profit of \$15,000,000. Some administration expert will have to find a way to gag this noisy advocate of public ownership.

Army Record

The Appeal Staff is happy and hopeful again and will be able to do its best work because of the Appeal Army Pledge. I have made a start to do what I can in Gary. We have figured that we can get about 12 to form a branch of the Party now.

FRANK FRUCHTER, ORGANIZER, CIRCLE 8, YIPSELS, NEW YORK, an organization that took the pledge last week, writes: "I am glad to say that at our last business meeting we unanimously decided to take the Sub-A-Month Pledge. We simply felt that as members of the Young People's Socialist League, it is our duty to help spread the message of Army activities for some time, we are able to show a record that gives great hope and encouragement. Here it is for the week ending Sept. 3, 1927:

Cards	\$ 55.50
Bundles	45.25
Subscriptions	57.00
Promotion & Sustaining Fund	221.00
Sub-A-Month Donation	1.00
Total	\$121.75

The Debt Fund Contributions

J. Kane, Chicago	\$ 4.00
John Hipling, Chicago	1.00
W. A. Jackson, Calexico, Calif.	4.50
Hyman Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	5.00
Jennie L. Harvey, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Joseph Anderegg, Merced, Calif.	4.50
Mrs. Pauline Meiningher, Erie, Pa.	4.00
Wm. H. Henry, Detroit Meeting	200.00
Total on Debt Fund	\$219.00
On Pledges	
N. Abramson, Bayonne, N. J.	2.00
Joseph E. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Total	\$223.00

Sub-A-Month Donations

Leonard N. Doud, Jr., Black River Falls, Wis.	\$1.00
Previously reported on Debt Fund	\$251.50

Total on Debt Fund to Date

\$170.50

Debt Meetings

Following the successful meeting in Detroit, Debt Meetings have been arranged in Cleveland and St. Louis and will soon be arranged at other points.

Sub-A-Month Pledges

In spite of the slowness in enrolling an Appeal Army pledged to get at least one sub or

NEWS AND VIEWS

McCray Released

Former Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana, convicted and sentenced to ten years in a federal prison for the crime of "using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud," has been released after serving exactly one-third of the sentence. Apparently he is in good health, giving lie to the report circulated about a year ago that the president contemplated pardoning him on account of his ill health. No evidence has appeared to show that McCray's release was anything else than one of those friendly little deals among the politicians, after they had faithfully expressed the views of capitalist-imperialists. This is war stuff and a striking revelation of the war-making process.

About a year ago, the immortal Eugene V. Debs pointed out in an editorial in the American Appeal, at a time when McCray's prospective release was being discussed, the contrast between the attitude of our capitalist government toward mere criminals or felons, like McCray, and the lofty minded, unselfish, and courageous fighters for the working class who dared to lift their voices against the existing order or its established authority.

McCray's early release is perfectly understandable. Not only was he one of the gang and undoubtedly a "good fellow," but he proved by his filthy and inflammatory revilements of idealists and champions of the workers that he was an essential "patriot." He is the man who invited by his mendacious and inflammatory remarks Legionnaire fanatics which led almost to the mobbing of the great humanitarian, McCray, is a fair example of the stuff out of which "super patriots" are made.

It is significant of the present class character of American "justice" that McCray's release follows the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. It follows the break down of attempts to bring former Attorney General Doherty, former Secretary of the Interior Fall, to justice. Doherty and Sinclair are still outside of prison. Debs the real lover of his country, the real fighter for true democracy to his last breath, served longer in prison than McCray the convicted swindler.

Prosperity Slipping

Our friend, George R. Kirkpatrick, sends in a marked financial page of the Chicago Herald-Examiner. Three items right together in a bunch convey this information: Only 190 furnaces out of 362-52 per cent—are now in operation. There was a net loss of eight furnaces during the month. The Steel trade is now running at 65 per cent of its capacity. The railroads of the whole country have 251,887 empty cars; they are not using now. This is an increase in surplus cars of 8,561 over the preceding week.

The average worker and voter doesn't read the financial page. He reads the headlines in the front page that tell about the "unexampled and growing prosperity of the nation." On the financial page they slip the real truth over to the business men.

As a matter of fact, prosperity of the capitalist brand is slipping precipitously all over the country. American capitalism with its enormous machinery of production again finds itself choking on its own surplus and will have to slow down and throw millions out of work. It has a surplus because it limits the purchasing power of the people by paying as small wages as possible and they can't buy all they produce. The owners limit the purchasing power of the people in order to make profit. Trying to **MAKE PROFITS BY INCREASING PRODUCTION AND DECREASING CONSUMPTION** at one and the same time in a species of economic suicide that will finally put an end to the present system, and pave the way for a system based on production for use and not for profits, which pays the workers all they produce so that they can buy back the entire product and have no unsaleable surplus to clog the wheels of industry.

Mexican And American Labor

The General Confederation of Labor in Mexico has just completed a notable convention in Mexico City. There were representatives of 2,000,000 organized workers present—2,000,000 trade unionists in this one federation in a country of only 15,000,000 inhabitants. If the workers of the United States were as extensively organized the American Federation of Labor would have 15,000,000 affiliated members, instead of 3,000,000. The reports at the convention showed that a large percentage of the membership of the Confederation of Labor is farmer or peasant.

This organization upheld and endorsed a socialist political stand.

It is political as well as industrial, voting almost solidly the Labor ticket and constituting the chief power behind the present Calles government. Already it has secured one of the best set of labor laws in the world and has helped put through many beneficial Socialist and agrarian measures. It has been the power behind the restoration of 15,000,000 formerly monopolized acres to the peasants.

Why this difference in the Labor movements of Mexico and the United States, bordering countries? How comes it that the relatively backward country, the semi-industrialized country, has seven times the percentage of labor organization, has a much more advanced labor movement and has a powerful political arm of labor?

THE MAIN REASON IS THAT AMERICAN LABOR BECAME POLITICALLY ENSLAVED AT AN EARLY DATE—MERGED IN TWO CLOSELY RELATED AND ESSENTIALLY CAPITALISTIC PARTIES—THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

American Labor leadership became completely involved in these capitalist parties and subordinated to them that, so far, American Labor almost alone in all the world has remained capitalist.

Capitalistic labor cannot take a wholly independent stand even in the industrial field. It loves capitalism. It idealizes the capitalist of industry—the very men it is forced at times to fight. It will never take an independent stand as long as it is capitalistic against capitalism or the owners and leaders of capitalism.

AND IT IS CAPITALISTIC INDUSTRIALLY BECAUSE IT IS CAPITALISTIC POLITICALLY.

On the other hand, Mexican Labor recently emerged from a long and finally successful revolution which gave it an independent political consciousness. Mexican Labor is Socialist. American Labor is capitalist.

Perpetuating Wealth by Inheritance

The American oligarchy of wealth is determined to perpetuate itself and fasten itself on the backs of the American people to the end of time by keeping its bloated fortunes intact at the death of the owners and handing them on to the unborn generations of the future. This fight at present centers on the federal inheritance tax which takes part of such fortunes for the use of society at the death of a magnate. The following editorial from Labor, Washington, D. C., throws considerable light on what the big interests are doing and intend to do shortly on this issue:

"**Senator Smooth of Utah, "Old Guard" Republican, declares that the Federal inheritance tax must be repealed at the next session of Congress. Senator Fletcher of Florida, Democrat, says substantially the same thing. Senator Smoot adds that several state legislatures have passed memorials asking that the Federal law be repealed and this source of revenue left to the states.**

"**To anyone who knows how such things are managed, this announcement is proof that the powerful and well-financed lobby which has been working for the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax has been clever enough to slip resolutions through the state legislatures without any real debate.**

"**The claim that this source of revenue should be left to the states is one of the most dishonest arguments ever made on behalf of anything. The state, acting separately, cannot make the inheritance tax function; because very rich men always can get legal residence in a state where there is no tax or a very small one.**

"**Florida has a provision in its constitution, prohibiting the legislature from ever levying an inheritance tax. California and Colorado are said to be considering similar action. With four or five states exempting inheritances from taxation, all the biggest fortunes would go free.**

"**Only a Federal tax will work in this field, and a powerful combination in both parties has decreed that the Federal levy must go. It would be interesting to know just how much money has been collected to lobby against this law.**

"**The greatest fortunes the world over knew are now held by a few old men. Each of them realizes that his time is short. Each of them wishes to hand down his "kingdom" unbroken. Collectively, they would give millions to repeal this law. Probably they have given millions; for the expenses have been heavy, and lobbyists who were poor when the repeal movement started are well to do now.**

"**For example, how much has Frank Mondell of Wyoming, once Republican leader in the House, received during the last two or three years for his attacks on the inheritance tax?**

"**The fight will be a hot one. Every progressive in both parties will line up against repeal; but repeal may come, nevertheless, unless the people wake up and make their wishes felt.**

"**The inheritance tax is a just and wise means of raising revenue; but it is more. It is a means of maintaining liberty. The vast fortunes piled up in late years are a menace to free institutions. If allowed to grow and consolidate by inheritance, they will constitute financial empires which may wreck the republic.**

"**Make ready to fight for the inheritance tax!"**

Muscle Shoals

Make Muscle Shoals a yardstick to measure power costs by having it publicly owned and operated, says Senator Norris. "Since Muscle Shoals is already owned by the government, one may well wonder why such an obviously intelligent and just plan is not carried out. The answer is very simple: The private power interests know that a measuring stick of actual costs would put them out of business. If the people knew one-half the truth about public versus private ownership of power, private ownership would be abolished in a few years.

Worse Than War

That American capitalism has the new little habit of casting its disabled women workers in the scrap heap to starve and die, when they meet with accidents in industry, is admitted by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. This government bureau reports that it interviewed 385 of the 386 permanent injuries in one year and a very large per cent, the government does not say how large, were denied relief suffered in the industries in which they had suffered injuries in line of duty. They don't treat the workers as human beings, even in war. Capitalistic exploitation is more barbarous than war.

Stop This Robbery

Faulty governmental organization is costing the people \$500,000,000 annually, says the National Industrial Conference Board in a recent announcement. This board, which is composed of big capitalists and their retainers, said nothing about the waste from the faulty organization of industry. In faulty organization, general inefficiency, competitive duplication of efforts, advertising, fighting for trade, trust suppression and prevention of wealth production, stoppage or slackening of industry on account of the low purchasing power of the people, unemployment, lockouts and strikes, and the wasteful cutting of natural resources, the present system wastes more every year than it produces. It wastes more than the annual national income of 60 to 70 billion dollars. And these capitalists who maintain the system that does this try to rivet our attention on the paltry half billion a year wasted by their inefficient government!

Concerning Waste

A study of the physical conditions of 2,000 working boys in New York City by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association disclosed the fact that only 225 were in normal health. More than one-third were found to be undernourished. These victims of disease and hunger worked 40 to 70 hours per week for an average of \$11.50. This is a fair example of the profit system at work in this land of liberty and prosperity.

Business Men Limit Output

(From the American Federation of Labor News Service Bulletin)

Talk of business men limiting production a few years ago would be considered treasonable.

Now it is safe to discuss a subject that is given the soothing title, "stabilizing output." Workers, however, are still exempt from the new system. Any suggestion by them to shorten the work week is opposed.

Southern cotton growers publicly agreed last year to reduce this crop, and bankers refused to extend loans where the agreement was broken.

Only recently a cabinet official called on farmers to "stabilize output," and oil operators are now discussing a nation-wide check on oil production that endangers prices.

These business men are encouraged by the inaction of the Government in the case of oil operators in the Seminole field of Oklahoma who appointed an oil czar to limit their output.

The business men's new viewpoint one of the many revolutionary changes that are taking place in industry and which seem to be unnoticed by the general public.

Waste and Lunacy In Coal Industry

(From Stuart Chase, John Brophy and W. S. Rauschenbusch who have told about the waste, poverty, unemployment, injustice and oppression in the coal industry. The story is an old one. But these men are publicly labeled as radicals, and who can believe radicals?

"**Harper Leech, however, has a certain of radicalism in his blood. He is a business reviewer for the Chicago Tribune. And what does he say about the coal industry? He says that under present methods of operation 40 per cent of recoverable coal in many mines will be left in the ground forever, because in the inefficient mine must skin the cream to live."**

"**Moreover, he says that with an effective organization of the industry, coal can be produced at any time from 25 per cent to 50 per cent lower cost than at present and at the same time eliminate the waste. When will such an organization be effected?" In his opinion it will be a long time, "and then the public will pay more," in order to insure profits on the additional capital invested for a consolidation of the industry. It is a charming prospect! If it were not sanctified by the fascinating name of individualistic industry it would seem to have come from a lunatic asylum.**

—from The Baptist, Church Organ. Chicago.

How many know that two states in the Union own and operate a rail way. We didn't know it until a Salt Lake City comrade sent us a copy of the Salt Lake Tribune conveying the information in answer to a question that George and Texas each own and operate a railway. It is dangerous news. It might hurt the railway interests. We are sorry we had to mention it.

Bloody Nation-Wide Protest Suppression

(Continued from page 1)

at a gathering on the Common, a policeman recognized him and slapped him in the face, remarking "we are tired of arresting you."

Hapgood's sentence of six months imprisonment is now on appeal.

Gets Year for Quoting Thayer

Miss Mary Donovan, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a Boston Municipal Court judge because she placed a placard among the floral offerings to the two dead men which read: "Did you see what I did to those two anarchist bastards?" Judge Thayer. She was charged with attempting to incite a riot and distributing anarchist literature. This is thought to be the first appearance of Judge Webster Thayer as an author of anarchist literature.

Describing the actions of the Boston police as "needless, unprovoked brutality," Creighton J. Hill, in a letter to the Boston Herald, gives the following description of the breaking up of a meeting on Boston Common.

Cossacks on Boston Common

"In fifteen years of newspaper reporting, I have never witnessed a scene equaling that on Boston Common this afternoon for needless, unprovoked brutality on the part of the Boston police.... I saw one woman knocked down by a blow from a policeman as she was trying to move away. Had there been the least sign of mob danger to warrant Superior Crowley's conduct, it might have been at least understandable. Not only were his men outrageously brutal in handling the people, but there was not the slightest pretext for what took place. No disorder had occurred. Neither the people in charge of the meeting nor the audience showed the slightest evidence of inciting to riot or in any way doing more than engage in the exercise of their constitutional right of free speech."

Even Attack Funeral

Consistently following this policy of brutality all during the period of protest against the murderers in Boston, the police did not show the slightest feeling of humanity, even in the presence of death. When the funeral cortège went through the city, its way near the state house was blocked off by torn-up streets and city trucks turned sideways and stalled. Mounted policemen rode repeatedly into the thousands who marched behind the biers, swinging their clubs and injuring many.

Brutalities In New York

In New York, meetings which took place in Union Square were treated in the same manner, hundreds of policemen hedging about the speakers and audience while mounted troops waited a few paces away for the order to charge—and the order was frequently given. At one time, a young woman who had not participated in the meeting but who was passing across Union Square was knocked

unconscious by an excited policeman.

them was Aurora D'Angelo, a young girl whose clothes were partly torn from her by the police. When she was released on bail and continued her agitation, she was arrested a second and a third time and finally confined in the psychopathic ward of a hospital as in the case of Power Hapgood. As also in the case of Power Hapgood, the doctors were forced to report her sane and above the average in intelligence. She is now awaiting trial for inciting to riot and is being held on bonds totaling \$2,400.

Washington Bares Fangs

In Washington, D. C., two outstanding instances reveal the trend of the official mind of free speech and civil liberty.

Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, issued a warning that aliens who participated in Sacco-Vanzetti protests would be arrested and deported.

Mrs. Lenora H. Jones, a Quaker, 51 years old, was indefinitely suspended from her position as a tourist guide in the Capitol Building, because she remarked that she would be willing to die herself to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti and the honor of her country. She is the sole support of a crippled husband.

In Los Angeles, the police indulged in wholesale arrests of radicals and protest meetings were broken up by officers armed with rifles, machine guns and tear gas.

State Police Injure Hundreds

At Cheswick, Pennsylvania, scores

of striking miners and their wives

and children were injured and one

trooper was killed when state police attacked a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting.

The trooper was killed by a pistol

shot fired by an unknown person.

Twenty miners were arrested and charged with rioting. There were no disorders at the meeting until the troopers appeared and charged.

Representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union are investigating the case with a view to aiding in the defense of the miners who were arrested.

Sign On The Dotted Line And Get Things Started

APPEAL'S FEATURE DEPARTMENT

Harry W. Laidler, Editor

Between Bernstein and Lenin

In XII Articles

Article VIII

By Ernest Untermann

Back in the nineties of the last century, Karl Kautsky and Eduard Bernstein tried to straighten out some kinks in the Marxian economics and dialectics. But neither of them had a science of thinking that could be used in practice just as Moliere's bourgeois gentleman talked prose all his life without knowing its science.

Bernstein's discussion of mental dialectics seemed a crime to Kautsky, exceeded only by Bernstein's doubt of the claims of Marxism to science.

So there the fat was in the fire. The old animosities perpetuated themselves and dragged along, until in 1902 Lenin came along and picked a quarrel with Kautsky over tactics.

Nevertheless, it is true that Lenin's mistake is a natural result of the flaws in the Marxian reasoning, which are due partly to the natural growth of the Marxian dialectic.

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Bernstein treated Kautsky just as Kautsky had treated Bernstein. The true Marxian, Lenin said, was himself. Kautsky was only a little German bourgeois posing as a revolutionist. A real man of the revolution will not play the futile and tiresome game of opposition in parliament.

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Detroit Trolleys Prove Public Ownership

Make Money for City While Charging Low Fares, Making Vast Improvements And Giving Splendid Service

Editor's Note

In the last two numbers of the American Appeal were articles telling of the phenomenal success of public ownership in Sweden and under the Labor Government of Queensland, Australia. But we do not have to go outside of capitalistic America to find conspicuous proof that public ownership is essentially superior to private ownership in the operation of utilities and industries.

In many ways America's outstanding example of the success of public ownership is found in the municipally-owned street railway system of Detroit, Michigan. Detroit has more than a million inhabitants and is one of the fastest growing cities in America. A street railway system in an industrial city of this size is a great industry itself employing thousands and encountering all the difficult problems of a great modern industry. It presents far more difficult problems than the public ownership of utilities less industrial in character, such as waterworks, or power and lighting plants, or even telephone systems. In these latter utilities there are many examples of successful public ownership in the United States, but in street railway public ownership and operation, examples are few in America. The success of a publicly owned street railway system is like America branching out into public ownership in the industrial field.

The following article is particularly valuable because it is from the pen of a capitalistic newspaper correspond-

ent and does not represent the effort of a propagandist trying to make public ownership in Detroit appear to be more successful than it really is. Undoubtedly under a better cleaner and less capitalistic political system than we have in America today, the municipal system described here could be made much more successful even than it now is.

—M. E. K.

After five years experience with municipally owned street railways, Detroit finds herself with one of the cheapest and best systems ever operated. Not only has the city-owned railway given unusually good service, but it has actually earned a big profit in those five years. It has been subjected to all sorts of criticism, within and without the city, but it is now in a position to refute such criticism with facts and figures that cannot be disputed.

Show of Company

The show has never been more than 6 cents, with a penny transfer, paid by about one-third the riders. For a time the system subsisted on a 5-cent fare—the only one in the country with so low a rate. Upon that fare, the company's records show the following major accomplishments:

All expenses have been paid and the company has earned a profit of \$12,000,000, which has been applied to reduce its bonded debt. This is the sum which, had the company been owned by individuals, would have been paid to them in dividends. In

stead, it goes back to the pockets of citizens.

Moreover, the company carries all of the expenses common to private companies. It pays \$700,000 a year in taxes. It saves streets between the tracks and, because Detroit is widening many streets, this item has amounted to more than \$1,000,000. There can be no subsidy from other city funds. The street railway company is created by its charter a thing apart from the city government. It's only money comes from the fare of its riders.

Problem of Growth to Meet

As to service. Perhaps no city in the country, during the five years, has presented so harassing a problem in transportation. Except for Los Angeles, Detroit is the fastest growing American city. New roads were appearing monthly demanding to be carried. New residence sections were being built up rapidly. Keeping pace with growth of that sort was a task nothing short of stupendous.

The city-owned railways, in the five years, have bought or contracted to buy 600 new street cars. Buses were placed in service to new residence districts—210 of them, most of them, pneumatic-tired, traveling routes totaling 180 miles. Approximately 27 miles of street car track extensions were built. The residence area served by the street cars and buses has been doubled in the five years.

The property that Mayor Couzens bought in 1922 from the De-

United Railways was in bad repair. During the years in which the city and company had been in litigation, the company had permitted the property to deteriorate, spending virtually nothing for maintenance, disbursing all earnings in dividends.

In the five years that followed purchase the city has rebuilt an average of 100 miles of overhead trolley each year. It is repairing old cars at the rate of 80 a month. So far this year 10 miles of track have been reconstructed in modern, heavy, rail fashion. Five new power substations have been built. The property today is in better physical shape than at any time in its history. The dense traffic of Detroit presents operating difficulties. Yet, it is asserted that the average speed of Detroit street cars is the highest of the large cities in the country.

Surface Plan Proposed

No one pretends that service is satisfactory in all sections and to all of the half-billion passengers carried. The correspondent suggested as much to one of the three citizens who serve without pay as street car commissioners.

Politics Charge Denied

He exploded. "We are appointed by the Mayor, but we take orders from no one, the Mayor included," the commissioner said. "We run this system as we would our own business. We do not permit politics to enter the street-car business."

The same question was put to D. A. Smith, general manager. Smith has been with the Detroit railways for 24 years, so that his appointment cannot be regarded as of po-

litical favor. He came out of the ranks. Smith said that his conduct of the company was not embarrassed by political requests. "We have the money we voted, Couzens began.

"November, 1922, the turnover has been reduced to less than 1-2 of 1 per cent a month, a record which many private industries envy.

We pay, with Chicago, the highest wages in the country to our trainmen. Politics, in the meaning that is intended in the criticism, may be said to be virtually absent."

Senator Couzens, during his operation of the railways, often said that the Mayor who would play politics with the railways was a fool. "Good street car service will give a Mayor greater strength with his people than any political machine," Couzens said.

Situation at Present

It is true that the present city administration, from time to time, has been charged with playing politics. It is likely that there are more politicians in the Detroit railways now than at any time since the city bought them, but it is also true that no ill effect has yet been felt upon service or the freedom of the managers of the railways to conduct its vital affairs.

Detroit required many years to acquire its railways. The city and riders were dissatisfied with service and the lack of desire of the owners of the railways to better it. There grew up a definite sentiment for municipal ownership, the platform that carried Couzens to the Mayor's office. Couzens asked \$5,000,000 original demand of the company to a price of \$19,000,000 and the city took over the lines.

Debate: Best Way to Unite Voters to Remedy Conditions

Editor's Note

After a week devoted to the Labor Day issue of the Appeal, we now return to the series of questions put by Tolley Hartwick, a farmer of Meredith, Montana. We will now take up the first point or question contained in a letter from Mr. Hartwick of August 14.

By Tolley Hartwick

(Meredith, Montana) The two old political parties have thousands of able, noble men in their ranks, but both of them are helplessly strangled by graft running the entire gamut from old-liners to boot-leggers. It therefore seems hopeless for the American farmer to realize any relief through their action.

So I am watching intently to see whether the Socialist leaders may not seize upon the political opening before them, the biggest ever since the time when Roman financing parasites crashed in the ruin of that ancient empire. I am hoping they will be so shrewd as to concentrate on a definite project that will WIN THE HEARTS OF MAJORITIES, rather than ANTAGONIZE them. For no matter if a doctrine be heaven-inspired, it cannot get to first base unless it appeals to ELECTORAL MAJORITIES. So I yield to friends and letters from several states, and keep trying to make suggestions for the APPEAL show a disposition to be fair, intellectually honest, and willing to entertain free discussion and to consider the opinions of its friends.

Editor's Reply

The Socialist Party without doubt would be glad to give prominence to any issue that would really ameliorate the condition of the farmer in a manner just to all, but the Socialist Party, in doing so, cannot abandon or slight the main issue upon which the whole world-wide Socialist movement is based—THE COMPLETE EMANCIPATION OF ALL PRODUCTIVE WORKERS OF HAND AND BRAIN, ON THE FARMS AND IN THE CITIES.

Mr. Hartwick proposes a single reform—the nationalization of interest by means of a tax that would absorb the interest on fiat money. He would have us keep other issues in the background, while we were uniting a majority to put over this single proposal.

I offer the following objections to such a program:

Being only one method, out of many possible methods of remedying present evils, and proposing the remedying of only one series of evils out of many, it presents a MINIMUM condition for unity instead of the maximum condition for disagreement and division, instead of the MINIMUM. In other words, it is an issue that would do more to DIVIDE than to UNITE.

In the first place, you never could get the majority of the farmers to agree on this particular way of attempting to abolish interest, while on the other hand, the majority of farmers, no doubt already agree that the interest burden should be lifted from their backs, or that the money system should be nationalized. Most of the expressions I have noted from the farmers are those favoring the nationalization of money along the lines laid down by the American Constitution, which says that Congress shall have the power to issue money. Other farmers would have other ideas of HOW TO DO IT. It might be comparatively easy to educate the majority to agree that THE INTEREST BURDEN SHOULD BE LIFTED, but there would inevitably be many different ideas as to how to realize this. The Appeal has already pointed out that the direct and logical thing to do is to establish the government ownership of the money and banking system at once and operate it for the benefit of all the people at the cost of the service. If

we confiscated interest by means of fact of social CONTROL. We couldn't tax, this is what we would have to do anyway, as such a tax would put the private bankers and loan agencies out of business.

The second place, it would be impossible to get a majority of the peasants, or even a majority of the farmers, to agree that the MONEY QUESTION should be stressed at the expense of all other questions. I know many farmers who feel sure that the first big thing we should tackle is the government ownership of railroads.

These men would not be willing to agree that some bill embodying the idea of governmental financial assistance in marketing the American farm surplus should take precedence over all other uses.

But if there are all these DIVISIONS elements connected with the selection of Mr. Hartwick's SPECIFIC, 10 among farmers themselves, the disagreement would be considerably greater among the wage workers, and the farmers cannot put over any specific measure without the vote of a very large percentage of the wage working class.

Reforms, whether they be money reforms, tax reforms, railroad reforms, marketing reforms, will turn out to be a huge joke and disappointment IF WE LEAVE THE SYSTEM UNDER ITS PRESENT CONTROL. Our painfully established reforms will either become inoperative or will be repealed or set aside by those who control against us.

With CONTROL in our hands, we can make our reforms good; we can correct our own mistakes, learn by experience and certainly in time establish the conditions we want and maintain them. THE ONLY

IS CONTROL BY THE PRODUCERS OF GOVERNMENT SO THAT THEY CAN CONTROL IN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION AND ESTABLISH THE CONDITIONS THEY WANT. They can't get, or maintain the conditions they want in any other way.

Control by the people of their own affairs is the broadest and most uniting issue that exists and the least divisive. It is pure democracy. It is positively irrefutable. The only thing that will ever unite the majority of the farmers, wage earners, and other productive and useful people is the fundamental proposition THAT THEY ARE IN THEIR PRESENT CONDITION BECAUSE THEY HAVE LOST CONTROL OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS AND THAT THEY CAN HAVE ANY CONDITION THEY WANT BY ESTABLISHING CONTROL OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

Once we are anchored to this basic, revolutionary fact, reforms acquire real significance and are useful in interesting and educating and uniting people. BUT REFORM NOT PREDICATED ON SOCIAL CONTROL IS A SNAKE, A DELUSION. A QUAGMIRE, A SOURCE OF ENDLESS DIVISION. This is proved by the steady, permanent rise of the Socialist movement to the strongest political movement in the world. The Socialist movement has won first and second political place in most of the civilized countries of the world, regardless of adversity or slow growth and divisive effects of scattered reform, because it has held steadfastly to the program of UNITING THE PEOPLE FOR THE CONTROL OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

The narrower you make an issue, the more you divide people. The broader you make a struggle the more you tend to unite the common victims in that struggle. In the midst of a struggle such as we have in America YOU CAN'T PULL THE MAJORITY OF THE VICTIMS AWAY FROM THE STRUGGLE AND GET THEM TO PUT THEIR FULL FIGHTING STRENGTH IN SOME LITTLE PHASE OF THAT STRUGGLE. The smaller that phase the harder would be your task.

What, then, is to be done? YOU QUOTE TO FORMULATE THE MAJOR DEMANDS AT THE BOTTOM OF THAT STRUGGLE AND KEEP YOUR COLORS FLYING. In broad outline the struggle in America is that the real producers—on farms and in factories and mines—are rendered dependent and subservient and are ROBBED through the CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT by the ROBBERS. We are HELD UP industrially because we are HELD DOWN politically. We are up against the broad

affairs of the Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Nebraska, an independent publication politically.)

The big farm is becoming a subject of much discussion of late. Not only a subject of discussion, but it is rapidly becoming a fact. Mass production is the order of the day. As the big loan institutions find it necessary to foreclose and take over the lands the big farm will become more and more in evidence and the small individual farmer will pass out, a relic of a former crude and undeveloped agricultural era.

As new labor saving farm machinery comes into use the big farm will come with it. The new combined harvester and thresher is hastening the change as much as the inability to pay the mortgage and as the sentiment for mass production increases. During this harvest time we read every day in the daily press of men harvesting two, three, six hundred acres of wheat all over this great state. And still we wonder why farming does not pay.

Suppose the automobile of the

country were built in little individual factories all over the land, how many of us would now be riding in limousines, fine sedans, or even fives? Under such a system only the rich could ride in chauffeur—and the poor would walk,悲剧。The same method and result will apply to farming that applied to all lines of industry, and what will the little individual farmer do in competition with the big corporation farm?

This would destroy the farm home? This is old stuff. In Nebraska 45 per cent of the farmers are tenants who are required to give up two-fifths to one-third of the products of their labor for an opportunity to earn a livelihood and have a roof to shelter them and those dependent upon them. Fully 85 per cent of the farm holders are mortgaged. Some of them will be retrieved after years of toil and sacrifice while many will surrender the land or be foreclosed, unable to clear it and have a home. The few who make good have 20 thousand or more invested in land and chattels, work themselves and every member of the family, from the cradle to the age of majority, are deprived of many of the modern conveniences of urban life, come down to old age with enough to keep them from the poor house till the reaper calls, pay the undertaker and have a few hundred each for the children and grandchildren. It's a great game, this farm business under capitalism.

When the farm corporations get a monopoly on the food products and put the prices to suit their own greedy desires, and the country is full of dispossessed and tramp farmers, then what? That is one of the great questions that is coming on for solution in the very near future.

And what will be the solution? In all probability your Uncle Samuel will have to go into the farming business to protect his people from robbery and starvation. If the old gentleman can successfully operate a great army of 5 million souls, a great navy, a great postal system and other great enterprises, he can farm all right. Where would our Uncle Samuel get his land to till? Take it from the great corporate monopolies, the money power that exploited it from the former holders by means of deflation, high interest, manipulation of prices and a hundred other mean schemes that enable men to get a living or mass great riches without useful and productive labor. The time will come, perhaps to this generation, under present methods and the rate we are traveling when the populace will endorse and put through such a program. Will might make right? Certainly, when life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is in the balance.

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Some of the wild ideas of socialism? No. Simply the work of nature in its march of progress and evolutionary action. It is the only way out, folks. Collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. There is no way to justify the present system of monopoly and profits and it must get the way of chattel slavery, John Marquard and other slave drivers of the human race, mill stones about the neck of labor and stumbling blocks in the path of progress, civilization and Christianity.

A capitalistic headline says that Chicago is able to feed one-tenth of the United States. Chicago doesn't produce a pound of food from the soil, but it knows how to get the food away from the farmers.

The government now admits that the cost of living figures compiled monthly are unreliable and favor the capitalist interests against the workers. Undoubtedly government figures on income tax returns, distribution of wealth, wages, and the number of millionaires and billionaires, are manipulated to favor the interests and the political party in power, and prevent too much discontent, but the joke of it is that our capitalistic government is forced to admit so much that its statistics damn the whole system. That is why the Appeal so often quotes government figures.

tions to the general praise of Fuller. There are many keen observers of affairs political who are convinced that Fuller was about to commit the sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti when he got the word from Black Hill that Coolidge was not going to run again and that the field was open for a new labor-hating hero.

What do these things mean? Do they not indicate that labor is impotent so long as there is no organization on the political field? So long as labor continues to compromise with labor's most deadly enemies, so long will futility mark every

effort for the good life.

On Labor Day just past we entered into a new year with the deep scars of the last still livid upon us. Shall we go fumbling through another, beaten, despised and scorned by those in the high places? Or shall we renew here and now to play behind the overwhelming superiority of our numbers, the driving force of collective intelligence and start forth at length upon that long delayed struggle for political and industrial democracy without which the lives of every last one of us are so tragically meaningless?

LABOR-SOCIALIST MEMBERS IN THE WORLD PARLIAMENTS

Harry W. Laidler

THE great and increasing power of Socialist and Labor parties throughout the world is strikingly brought out by the figures given in the Labor Year Book of 1927 recently published by the British Labor Party and just received in this country. The table setting forth the parliamentary representation of these parties of the workers at the last elections indicate that over 50 per cent of the representatives are labor or Socialist in Queensland, New South Wales, W. Australia and Tasmania in Australia; that between forty and fifty percent of the representatives are labor or Socialist in Austria, Belgium, Sweden and Tasmania, that between thirty percent and forty percent represent labor or Socialist constituencies in Australia, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, and S. Australia; between twenty and thirty percent in Germany, Great Britain, Danzig, Estonia, Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland; between ten and twenty percent in Argentina, France, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and South Africa; from five to ten percent in Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy and Poland, and less than five percent in Canada, Iceland, and the United States, with Russia, Armenia, Georgia, and the Ukraine possessing illegal social democratic parties. In April, 1925, Bulgarian representatives were expelled from office.

The only country reporting no labor or Socialist parliamentary members is Spain, where the Chamber was suppressed. The United States comes next in its lack of labor strength in the federal congresses with but one representative out of five hundred members.

Another significant fact brought out by the table is the extremely small number of Communist parliamentary representatives outside of Russia. Only in Czechoslovakia do the Communists outnumber the Socialists in the National Chamber.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION SEATS

Country	Total seats in elected chamber	Last Election Results	
		Labor and Socialist	% of total